

SPHIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

MR. W. L. GARRISON AND THE PIE-GAN WAR.

From the Toledo Blade.

We have a high respect for William Lloyd Garrison. He has rendered good service in the long struggle for slavery. He has a courage, an energy, and a persistence which in a good cause made him a formidable and effective champion. But he has made some errors and advocated some egregious absurdities in his time; some of which, we are glad to say, he practically abandoned. For a long time he advocated peace and non-resistance principles, but was compelled at last to support the war for the Union as the sure way of ending slavery, the destruction of which was the chief end of his life. He for a long time denounced the Constitution, and the Union of States which was founded upon it, as a 'league with death, and a covenant with hell,' and declared that the 'only possible exodus of the American slaves from the house of bondage' was over the ruins of the Union. He was the Government of the United States. But the historic sequel shows that slavery found its end in the maintenance of the Constitution and the perpetuity of the Union, and not through their destruction. It ended by means of stern, cruel, bloody war, which Garrison and some of his impracticable associates contended was as wicked as slavery itself. Garrison was never weary of quoting O'Connell's declaration, that 'No human revolution was worth the shedding of a single drop of human blood.' The words 'Agitate! Agitate! Agitate!' were the motto which he employed to overthrow the Jericho of slavery. But words, however mighty they seemed to the Boston reformer, were empty air until the engines of war overturned and demolished the bastle of oppression. Until the sword was drawn and used, all of Garrison's wordy denunciations of slavery were ineffective, and instead of helping the slave, increased the rigor of his servitude and multiplied the tortures of his condition. The slave to-day enjoys freedom and enfranchisement through war, through bloodshed, and through the authority of the Constitution, and by means of the perseverance of the Union of the States. Practically, all the doctrines uttered by Garrison have been refuted and condemned by the events of time. Such a lesson should have the effect of teaching him a very little modesty, to be exercised when fulminating his thunders of denunciation against more practical men than himself.

The sword of Sheridan did more, practically, to end slavery than all the theories and wordy invectives of mere philanthropists against slavery. Philosophers are well enough in their time and in their way, but men of executive and practical turn of mind can do more for the world. It is the mission of the philosopher to allow them to test the power of their abstraction. Sheridan was sent out West to protect the settlers on the plains from murder, arson, rape, theft, and every other crime and outrage committed on them by the ruthless and conscienceless savages of the plains. It might have been a good thing to have sent Lloyd Garrison, but the people whose lives, persons and property were in danger were afraid that he might find it as difficult to teach the Pie-gans the philosophy of the Ten Commandments and the golden rule, as he found it in 1851 to convince Boston lawyers of the iniquity of the fugitive slave law. The savages from Indian cruelties could not afford to wait for the operations of non-resistant doctrines to give them relief.

Sheridan does not understand Quaker methods of warfare against evil. Their way may be the best, but he would be the wrong man to bring savages into conformity to moral and civil law through their methods. Philanthropists had the world before them, savage Pie-gans included, to convert to righteousness and peace, but have failed to reach said Pie-gans so far. In its dire necessity the Government ordered Sheridan to protect peaceable settlers by all the means in his power, just as it previously told him to crush the Rebellion. He has done his work, and done it well. But Lloyd Garrison thinks he has been cruel and barbarous, and has resorted to a 'horrible mode of retaliation.' He proceeds to arraign Sheridan as a monster. We protest against allowing the sentimentalism of absurdly impracticable men to prejudice the American people against the men whose energy and common sense are the protection of the exposed communities of the West. Sheridan is an executive man—one of deeds, and not of words. Garrison is exactly his opposite, and is therefore not qualified to condemn with oracular positiveness one whose severely direct and practical methods he so thoroughly misunderstands and appreciates. The Pie-gans are the murderous land pirates of the West. If they are not to be allowed to scalp, burn, ravish, and steal in endless impunity, the punishment which Sheridan visited upon them was mercy in its highest sense, as well as justice. In dealing with savages so sunken, devilish, and hopeless, stern, decisive, bloody war is the only resort. Death is the only punishment they can be made to fear. When it becomes a choice between taking the life of a bloody, savage pirate, and exposing to death, and a fate often far worse, far better people, we may let the criminal die. If the innocent suffer with the guilty we cannot help it, for that is true in all wars, and will be so as long as wars take place in the world.

In the interest of the cause of peace and humanity, would it not be well for Mr. Garrison to demonstrate the power of peace and non-resistant principles by undertaking a mission to what is left of the Pie-gans, and other marauders of the Plains. If two hundred and fifty years of next to fruitless effort by both Protestant and Catholic missionaries to civilize these savages be not enough to deter him, seeing that the destruction of slavery is complete, should Garrison not call for volunteers to help him civilize and make peaceable men out of the Pie-gans? Sheridan will agree not to interpose a single bayonet between him and the object of his philanthropic regard. Though they slay and eat him, Sheridan will stand out of the way. But until the savage and slaveholder alike agree to let other men have all the rights which they claim for themselves, such sternly executive men as Phil Sheridan are among the most necessary and useful philanthropists of the time and of the world.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The result of the Connecticut election is significant and instructive. It was a square, fair fight, and the Democrats have carried their Governor and the rest of their State ticket by about 1000 majority. Through the inexorable delays and general stupidity of General Grant's administration the Republi-

cans were unable to set the fifteenth amendment in operation, and thus obtain negro votes enough to have turned the scale. This unfortunate result was, however, fully counterbalanced by the discouragement diffused through the ranks of the Democracy by the New Hampshire election. By means of the labor reform defection in that State, the Democratic candidate for Governor received about 7000 less votes than the Republican candidate. We repeat, then, that the contest in Connecticut was a fair trial of strength between the two parties. Monday was a stormy day, and the Republicans all us that this was the cause of their defeat. But the same heavens that lowered on the Republicans frowned on the Democrats; and the former cannot escape from the legitimate deductions flowing from their overthrow by dodging behind a snow-storm.

Governor English was a strong candidate. He is rich and respectable. When in Congress he supported all the war measures of President Lincoln, and he voted for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. And though the convention which nominated him passed a stupid resolution about Cuban independence, and sharply criticized the mode by which the ratification of the fifteenth amendment had been secured, Governor English, in his carefully-prepared response to the nomination, took a step in advance of the convention on the Cuban question, and never alluded to its foolish utterances about the amendment. In so doing, he showed his good sense, and, with a fair war record behind him, by this sign he conquered.

This is the first real victory which the Democrats have achieved since General Grant assumed the Presidential office. Connecticut, though not invariably, has generally been a Republican State from the time when the party was organized. But if the Democracy hope, even hope, to carry the next Presidential election, they must not merely win over Republican States like Connecticut, but must use their triumphs as to hold them by a tenacious grasp. And this is the task now committed to the hands of Governor English. Governor Seymour carried New York in 1862, beating so strong a candidate as General Wadsworth; but he so conducted his administration as to be defeated when presented for re-election in 1864. He allowed the Copperheads to lead him, and the people seized the first opportunity to pronounce judgment against him. His defeat for Governor in 1864 largely contributed to his signal overthrow as a Presidential candidate in 1868. Let Governor English take warning from the lessons of history; and let him be assured that if he allows Copperheadism to thrust out his horns, or hands his State over to the corruptionists during his brief term, Connecticut will enter upon a verdict against him in April, 1871; unless, like the great Tweed, in the recent Tammany contest, he shows the white feather, and running away from the fight, buys up a sufficient number of his opponents afterwards.

As the average of President's now run, Governor English will follow the advice of Henry Clay, and hold his own, and get re-elected in 1871, will become a formidable Democratic competitor for the Presidential nomination in 1872. Pendleton, Packer, and Hoffman are already counted out of the canvass. Governor English's most dangerous rival, as the case now stands, is Senator Hendricks. He made a happy hit in his New Orleans speech, wherein he counselled the Democracy to accept all the results of the war and the policy of reconstruction, including the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments. Let English countercheck him in his message to the Legislature by covering all of Hendricks' ground on these points, by marking out bold policy in regard to Cuba, and by some sensible utterances on finance, taxation, and economy in national affairs. He will then prove himself to be a statesman, and will become the leader of his party in the Northeastern States.

The defeat of so worthy and popular a man as Governor Jewell is a severe rebuke to General Grant's administration. It indicates a turn in the drift of the tide. The sensible Republicans should now demand a change of the Cabinet, and inform General Grant that unless he conducts affairs on a more liberal and enlightened scale, many other Republican States will follow the example set by Connecticut.

NAMES, CHRISTIAN AND HEATHEN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Thomas Paine (not Common-Sense Thomas, but a Massachusetts verse-writer of the olden time), being disgusted with the doings of the other and doubting Thomas, petitioned the Legislature to give him a Christian name; and he was called and known, and in his time grew quite famous, as Robert Treat Paine, Jr. We would suggest some legislation of this kind in behalf of the Cherokee Indians. These semi-aboriginal gentlemen have lately had occasion to present a couple of numerous signed petitions to Congress; and the names thereunto appended show that, in the Cherokee Nation, the art of baptism is still imperfectly understood. Some of these 'poor Indians' have, it is true, very respectable and civilized and thoroughly Yankee names. 'Ezekiel Tucker,' for instance, has a veritable Yankee flavor; 'Looney McLane' is a good Irish, as 'Thomas Carlyle' is a good Scotch name; 'Benjamin Fish' is eminently suggestive of Cape Cod; and there is even a 'George Fox' to welcome the Quaker Commissioners when they visit the Cherokees. There is an individual who is named and signs himself simply 'Wilson,' in honor, we conjecture, of the Massachusetts Senator; there is another who names himself, in a singularly indefinite way, as 'John'; there is another who goes further, and writes himself 'John Pigeon'; we find, also, the romantically historical name of 'Hildebrand'; but what shall we say to the ornithological-zoological name of 'Pig-Eagle'? What man of taste was it who gave to an innocent savage the name of 'Edgar Poe Harris'?

But some of the names appended to this petition are sufficiently mysterious. There is one cabalistic child of the forest who simply writes himself 'Six';—there is another who writes himself as 'John Large'; 'C. B. Slicker' is a most homely and high-sounding suggestive of scalps; and 'Ezekiel,' fancy, must be the prophet of the tribe. There is a 'John Mixedwater,' who probably mixes the water with something stronger; there is a 'War Sor,' who may be one of the military sort; and there is a man named with Doric simplicity 'Dry,' and who is probably a kinsman of Mr. Mixedwater. 'Ground Hog' is suggestive of Charles Lamb's unfortunate farce of 'Mr. H.' 'David Israel' fitly represents the old dispensation; 'Rattling Gourd' ought certainly to be a Member of Congress, and 'Johnson Goodmoney' might give us were he in Washington, some valuable notions about the currency. There are several signers named 'Grease,' connected remotely perhaps with the Down East family of 'Slicks,' and by a singular coincidence a warrior named 'Fodder' and another named 'Griggs' sign in close conjunction, being speedily followed by 'Alexander Johnny-cake,' while, by another coincidence, 'John

Love' and 'George Moonshine' are in similar contiguity, and not far after Mr. Moonshine, very appropriately follows 'Mosses Glory.' The signature of 'Best Quality,' to conclude, is suggestive of all the perfection of which human, or at any rate Indian nature, is susceptible. It is pretty evident that most of these names have been bestowed upon their bearers by unprincipled pale faces, more intent upon their jokes than upon the euphony of the Cherokee directory. Is it probable by the ascending and descending names of the Cherokee would, of his own motion, call himself 'Charles Potato' or 'Mosses?' or 'Spoon?' or 'Root Curly Hair?' or 'High?' or 'Hog Shooter?' or 'Drum Fish?' Would he be any more likely than other Indians to christen himself 'Hildebrand,' 'Zachary Taylor,' or 'Edgar Poe'? And how would any white man like to be designated by his fellow-citizens as 'Long Ears'?

We are pleased to notice, however, that there are some proud Cherokees who refuse to be gammoned, and who still call themselves by the ascending and descending names of their ancestors. Thus we find attached to the petition some titles worthy to fill the trumpet of fame:—'Teo-Soo-Yar-Kee,' and 'Cab-lur-nur-hus-Ku,' 'Hee-Lur-tas-Kea,' and the highly unpronounceable 'Cu-lee-skee-jah-noher.' Perhaps it would not do to ask for a literal translation of these curious and polysyllabic names; for 'Nevo-geomunah-oo-wa' may mean nothing more respectable and impressive than 'Grub Worm,' which is the English name of one of the signers. But sound is something, as all who have read 'The Song of Hiawatha' very well know. To be a man, a brother called 'Jack Pannoh' shocks our benevolent sensibilities; but if the abdominal protuberance were expressed in the Cherokee language, it would be different and better. If the Cherokee is to have an English name, there is no reason for giving one which is mean or ridiculous.

A PLEA FOR LOWER RATES OF DUTY ON SILK GOODS.

From the N. Y. World.

It is a mistake to suppose there is anything new in the contrivances by which the recently discovered Custom House silk frauds of Wolf, May, and others were perpetrated. Those same contrivances have been time and again resorted to since the era of enormous rates of protective duties on imports. The trick is this: Under our system of valuations duties are assessed on the foreign, not home value. This value is determined and reported to the collector by the appraisers, who bear the same legal relation to the former that assessors do to Collectors of Internal Revenue. To provide for such determination and report of value, the import must, by order of collector, be sent from importing vessel to the appraisers' stores. The law provides that an entry must be made, and lodged with the collector, by the owner of the merchandise, accompanied by the invoice, of which latter the collector is to take a transcript. To secure a correct entry, the 17th section of the statute of 1793 punishes with confiscation of the goods, if, on examination of the packages, it is found they differ in their contents from the entry paper; that is, if the merchandise is entered by a false denomination. If an importer in his entry paper calls silk hose cotton hose, with intent to save duty thereon, the law confiscates the package. An importer enters fifty cases of cotton hose, and designates them in his entry paper by their various shipping marks, from 1 to 50, and declares the foreign value thereof, the rate of duty charged thereon, and the total amount. To obviate the necessity of sending each case to the appraisers, the law has provided that at least one case in ten shall be designated by the collector, on the invoice, to be sent to the appraisers, and the result in practice is that till recently the collector has rarely designated more than one in ten to be opened and examined. In fact, in this port it is impracticable to inspect a greater proportion, as a general rule. When the designation is thus made, those packages indicated are sent from the vessel to the appraisers, and the remainder go into warehouse, or are taken by the importer, under his penal bond and a deposit of estimated duties. Now, right here comes in the trick. Of the fifty cases, five, under the rule, be opened by the appraisers. Suppose, then, that the fifty packages, instead of being all cotton hose, paying say thirty-five per cent. duty, as entered, are thirty of them silk hose, chargeable with sixty per cent, and the ten containing cotton go to the appraisers. Of course, silk hose are thereby imported as cotton hose, and the importer does a 'big thing.'

In the ordinary course of business the collector might, by pure luck, designate the cotton packages, or he might indicate half and half. That is possible. But in the present assumed case, the collector swears that the appraisers in return on certain specified cases, and sometimes it was done and sometimes not done, and when not done the broker would take the papers to deliver to the next official in routine, but, instead of so delivering, would destroy them, await or make another invoice, and then try again till the desired cases were designated. There is no pretense or any evidence in the present cases that the deputy collector was bribed or paid, but that the broker by falsely representing that since there were different grades of cotton goods, for example, on the invoice, the indicated packages should be sent to the appraisers in order to have a fair examination of the whole importation.

Since the first development of this transaction the collector has, we learn, ordered his deputies to send all the packages to the appraisers, whenever the person making entry indicates which of them he desires to be opened. The point of this last exposure is the uselessness and immorality of existing rates of duty; uselessness, because frauds, impossible of prevention, as was blockade-breaking during the Rebellion, made high rates productive of less revenue than would be low rates, which would offer such temptations to smugglers and cheats generally; and immorality, because the present tariff by its temptations to dishonesty is demoralizing importers, Custom House officials, manufacturers, Congress, and consumers alike. The present rate of duty on a staple article like black piece silks is sixty per centum in gold, and what is the consequence? Ask any honest dealer in this city, and he will say that he cannot and does not purchase abroad and import, for the reason that he can buy cheaper here. This is a universal fact. Black piece silks are salable everywhere. They are as marketable as gold. Hence, on account of the high rates of duty, they come in illegitimately across the Texas border, through the Southern ports, over the Canada border, as well as under the eyes and nose of Collector Grinnell. There are a plenty of men of pecuniary responsibility who will contract to deliver them on the counter of a New York dealer for a percentage far below the rates of duty

thereon. So it is with most of staple articles of great value on which the high protective rates of duty are imposed. Moral—Abandon forever existing rates of duty.

POOR IRELAND!

From the N. Y. Times.

The more we consider Mr. Gladstone's bill for 'preserving the peace' in Ireland, the deeper becomes our conviction that it is a measure which cannot fail to aggravate the sufferings of the Irish people, and to render the ancient differences between England and Ireland perfectly hopeless of adjustment. The Irish people may well say, 'If this is what we are to get from a liberal government, the sooner we fall under the comparatively gentle rule of the Tories the better.' Let us look into one or two of the provisions, as expounded by the *Pall Mall Gazette*—which heartily approves of the bill and only grumbles because it was not introduced before.

Resident magistrates and county inspectors are to have warrants placed in their hands authorizing them to search any man's house for arms at all hours of the day or night. If A has a grudge against B, he has only to give the nearest magistrate a hint that the said B has arms in his possession, or that he has written a threatening letter. B's premises may then be ransacked, and if a pistol is found, or a scrap of writing which seems to connect him with threatening letters, he may be sent to prison and kept to hard labor for two years. In the time of the French Revolution, when any man who was declared 'suspect' was torn away from his family and sent to prison, greater wrongs were not possible than under the system of espionage thus established by Mr. Gladstone.

If a man is found walking out of doors after dark in proclaimed districts he may be arrested. 'If he can show no lawful purpose or excuse in being abroad at night he may be imprisoned for six months.' Thus if a man went out to smoke a pipe with his neighbor he might expiate the crime by six months' imprisonment.

Inns may be closed at sunset by the police, and 'suspicious strangers' lodged in jail. People had to be careful how they got travelling in Ireland for some time to come. Newspapers which give offense to the Government are not to be prosecuted according to the ordinary forms of law, but the police are empowered to walk into the office, seize the type and machinery, turn out the editors, and lock the premises up. No such despotic measure has been attempted in any 'free' country for many a long day.

If a witness is summoned before a magistrate, and cannot or will not give evidence, he may be summarily committed to prison for six months. Why not revive the *poine fort et dure* at once? It would have been quite worthy of the general character of this bill. Persons accused under most of the provisions of the act will have no right to demand a trial by jury, but may be sent to jail by the justices of the peace.

There were always plenty of 'sneaking spies' in Ireland who were only too ready to turn round and 'inform' upon any one against whom they had a spite. Henceforth this class will have their hands quite full. As blood-money is to be paid to the informer the game will be lucrative in itself, and afford the opportunity for wreaking private malice. Thus, once more is Ireland to be handed over to base-hearted spies and relentless police. Men are to be brought up for a hurried trial, and deprived of their liberty under the influence of panic or a desire to 'please the Government.' What can we look for but sorrow and disaster from a law which sanctions all these cruel outrages? Mr. Gladstone has made a false step which ought to result in his ruin, as it will assuredly leave an everlasting stain upon his reputation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

- TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It preserves and whitens the Teeth; Invigorates and Soothes the Gums; Purifies and Perfumes the Breath; Prevents Accumulation of Tartar; Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth; Restores the Natural Color of the Teeth; Sold by all druggists and dentists. A. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 33 1/2m. Cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts., Philadelphia.
- BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any toxic poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the cheap and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Bachelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unqualified reputation to support its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BROAD Street, New York. 47mwtj
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CITY ORDINANCES. COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870. In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled 'An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount,' is hereby published for public information. JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, that the Mayor of Philadelphia, he and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding the whole sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the same are to be repaid, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance passed by the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled 'An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount.' And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 32624

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA. CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled 'AN ORDINANCE To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South Street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages,' is hereby published for public information. JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND-RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, that the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First, For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South Street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second, For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled 'An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South Street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages.' And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 32534

WATSONS, JEWELRY, ETC. WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO. Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES and JEWELRY. 221 Corner Second and late No. 26 S. THIRD ST. CLOCKS. TOWER CLOCKS. MARBLE CLOCKS. BRONZE CLOCKS. GOUJOU CLOCKS. VIENNA REGULATORS. AMERICAN CLOCKS. G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET. GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS and DRAWERS made from measurement. VERY SUPERIOR DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESTNUT Street.

PAPER HANGINGS. LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPER L and Lisen Wall Paper Manufactured, the cheapest in the market. Sold by J. W. WATSON, 221 S. THIRD Street, below Rievelt's. Branch, No. 807 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

JOSEPH HOTEL, FRENCH STEAM DYING and SCOURING. On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching Fania from one to five inches. No. 909 S. BIRCHING Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the City Treasurer for new certificates for the following City six per cent. loans, free from all taxes:—Certificate No. 2048, New Loan, dated November 6, 1867, \$100,000. Certificate No. 2048, New Loan, dated November 6, 1867, \$100,000. Certificate No. 19231, Liabilities, dated November 25, 1867, \$100,000. Certificate No. 19233, Municipal Loan, dated November 25, 1867, \$100,000. Certificate No. 680, Water Loan, dated May 8, 1869, \$100,000. Certificate No. 2546, Park Loan, dated April 2, 1869, \$100,000. 127 1/2m.

DYING AND SCOURING. JOSEPH HOTEL, FRENCH STEAM DYING and SCOURING. On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching Fania from one to five inches. No. 909 S. BIRCHING Street, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING. IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Parties having freight on steamship PROMETHEUS, for CHARLESTON, S. C. will take notice that the freight is transferred to steamer ACHILLES, for SAVANNAH, to be re-shipped from there to points of destination. Insurance should be transferred from the Prometheus to the Achilles.

SCUDER & ADAMS, AGENTS.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK. Are now receiving freight at 5 cents per 100 pounds, 2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents. The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that heretofore the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 5 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter season. For further particulars apply to JOHN P. OHL, PIER 13, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamships, are appointed to sail as follows:—City of Baltimore, via LIVERPOOL, on Friday, April 19, 8 A. M. City of Washington, Saturday, April 26, 12 Noon. And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 46, North River.

BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAIL EVERY SATURDAY. Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency. To London, \$100 To Liverpool, \$80 To Paris, \$115 To Havre, \$100 To Bremen, \$120 To Hamburg, \$130 To Antwerp, \$140 To Rotterdam, \$150 To Amsterdam, \$160 To London, \$170 To Liverpool, \$180 To Paris, \$195 To Havre, \$180 To Bremen, \$210 To Hamburg, \$220 To Antwerp, \$230 To Rotterdam, \$240 To Amsterdam, \$250

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For further particulars apply at the Company's Office, No. 18, WHARVES and Pier 13, North Wharves, N. Y. P. OHL, Agent at Richmond and City Point, T. F. OHLWALD & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 611

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND BALTIMORE STRAIGHT LINE, THROUGH FRIEDLAND AND WEST. INCREASED FREIGHT AND RATES. Steamer leave every THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET STREET. RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. No Bills of Lading signed after 10 o'clock on sailing day. THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Petersburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee, and the North and South Carolina Railroads. THROUGH RATES BY OCEAN, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. Freight for ocean, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamship accommodations at lowest rates. Freight received for the STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 18, WHARVES and Pier 13, North Wharves, N. Y. W. P. OHL, Agent at Richmond and City Point, T. F. OHLWALD & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 611

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSMITTANT COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIP BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREAST. The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for Company will sail from Pier No. 26, North river, on Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine). First Cabin, \$100 Second Cabin, \$80 Third Cabin, \$60 (Including railway tickets, and other expenses on board.) First Cabin, \$115 Second Cabin, \$90 Third Cabin, \$70 These steamers are fitted with the latest and most improved machinery, and are provided with all the necessaries for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Medical attendance free of charge. American travelers going to or returning from these ports, will find it to their advantage to take this line of steamers, as they will be able to cross the Atlantic in less time, and with less expense, than by any other route. GEORGE MADKENZIE, Agent, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York. For passage in Philadelphia, apply to H. L. LEAF, Company, to 127 1/2 No. 22 CHESTNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK. The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York to New York, East, or West, will be forwarded at the lowest rates. Freight received at low rates. W. H. LEE, Agent, No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue. JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue, New York. 849